Rolling Plan for the Federal Republic of Nigeria

As of September 2024

Basic Policy of Assistance

Promotion of high-quality and inclusive economic and social development as well as stabilisation of society

Priority Area 1	Building a Foundation for Sustainable Economic Growth														
	Nigeria has the largest population and economy in Sub-Saharan Africa, and its population is expected to exceed 400 million by 2050. On the other hand, crude oil-related products account for nearly 90% of exports, and the economy is greatly affected by fluctuations in crude oil prices. In order to absorb the ever-increasing working population and establish a strong economy that is less susceptible to fluctuations in crude oil prices, the development and diversification of domestic industries to replace the crude oil and natural gas industries has become imperative. In addition, although there is a high level of interest among companies across the world, including Japan, as a destination for investment, the lack of effective business environment such as inadequet import/export and corporate					[Strategy] In order to support industrial diversification for economic growth, Japan will provide support that contributes to the development of value chains from processing to distribution of agricultural products, including the promotion of agriculture and fisheries, which have the potential to replace the oil and natural gas industries, and the promotion of the food industry. In addition, we will promote domestic industrial diversification, strengthening of competitiveness, and attraction of foreign capital by promoting innovation through fostering local entrepreneurs and supporting startups, and by supporting the improvement of the business and investment environment that contributes to the expansion of investment, including by Japanese private companies, thereby contributing to resilient economic growth and job creation in Nigeria.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Goals	Project	Scheme	Before JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note		
		In the agricultural sector, which accounts for about a quarter of the country's GDP, the Program will develop projects mainly	Advisor for Agricultural Development	EXP								8,12			
		related to the "JICA Food Security Initiative". The Program aims to promote agricultural mechanization to contribute to the achievement of the National Agricultural Technology and	Projectfor the Enhancement of Rice Seeds Production System	GA							5.87	2,8			
		Innovation Policy (NATIP), which is a national strategy for the agricultural sector. In addition, through providing support to the National Rice Development Strategy2 (NRDS2), a national	Capacity Development for Enhancement of Rice Seed Production in Nigeria	TCP		111111					4.60	2,9			
		strategy for rice production, the Program will contribute to the goal of "achieving 56 million tons of rice production in Africa by 2030" in CARD member countries. Furthermore, the project will expand cooperation areas beyond agricultural crops, such as meat production and aquaculture production promotion, and contribute to the overall food value chain (FVC) in Nigeria, thereby enhancing food security and improving farmers' income.	Projecton Capacity Development for Enhancement of Rice Seed Production in Nigeria	TCP							4.89	2,8			
			Data Collection Survey on Agriculture Sector in Nigeria	DCS								2,8			
			Reinforcementofmeathygiene managementsystem	EXP		111111		111111				8			
Development Issue 1-1	Programme for Agriculture		Policy and Measures of Aquaculture Environmental Health for the Sustainable Development of Aquaculture in the West Central Gulfof Guinea Sub-region	TTR								8			
Economic Diversification	Development		Food Security Emergency SupportLoan	LA							150.00	2,8			
and Industrialization			Agriculture Studies Networks for Food Security	CTR								2,8			
			Knowledge Co-Coreation Program (KCCP) in the Agriculture sector	TR								8,12			
			Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects in Agricultural sector	GGP							0.10	8,12			
			Development of high nutritional strains of yams and cowpeas	ML				 -			0.87 Million USD	2,9	IITA Funding Project		

		Human resource development for farmer group leaders	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries TA				0.17	1,2,8	
		Agricultural Digital Base Development	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries TA				0.90	1,2,8,9	
	Saharan Africa, thereby contributing to industrial diversification and job creation, which the Nigerian Government has identified as one of the strategic issues in its national development plan. Through supports for the improvement of the business/investment environment, the Program promotes the diversification and competitiveness of domestic industry in Nigeria and the attraction of foreign capital, including Japanese companies.	Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment	EXP	1111111	 			8	
		Climate Change Measures Support Project	LA				75million USD	8	
		Entrepreneurs Supportand Innovation Promotion Advisor	EXP					8	
Environment		Preparatory Survey for The Project for the development of Start-up Hub in Abuja FCT	PS					8	
·		Business Law Seminar for English Speaking African Country	CTR					8,16	
		ABE Initiative	CTR					8	
		Knowledge Co-Coreation Program (KCCP) in the Industrial sector	TR					8,9	
		Grassroots and human security grantaid in the vocational training sector	GGP				0.10	8	

	In Nigeria, the max maximum electricit major impediment distribution sector capacity. Additiona flow of funds to the the power sector, in nationwide and 41° areas, while progre and stand-alone of progress.	distribution facilities, as well as capacity building for the planning, operation and maintenan transmission and distribution. Additionally, efforts will be made to address electricity access by strengthening planning, operation and maintenance capacity of power grids and mini-grids. Contributions to climate change mitigation will also be made by promoting the shift from dies renewable energy through the development of mini-grid projects.											
Development Issue 1-2 Core Infrastructure	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Goals	Project	Scheme	Before JFY	JFY	Sche JFY	JFY	JFY	JFY	Assistance Amount (100 Million	SDGs	Note
					2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Yen)		
			Lagos and Ogun Power Transmission System Improvement Project	LA							261.80	7	
	Program for	comprehensive policies and plans. Additionally, the Program promotes the introduction of distributed energy solutions such as mini-grids in rural and peri-urban underserved areas, thereby supporting the government's goals of achieving 90% electrification rate by 2030 (Rural Electrification Strategy and Implementation Plan) and a 30% renewable energy share in power generation (Nigeria's Electricity Vision 30:30:30). These efforts will also contribute to advancing climate actions.	The Project for Emergency Rehabilitation and Reinforcement of Lagos Transmission Substations	GA	*****						23.49	7	
			The Project for Capacity Development of Power Distribution	TCP							5.00	7	
			The Projector Capacity Development on twee Distribusion	101							0.00	,	
	Improving Power Supply		Power Sector Policy Advisor	EXP								7,13	
	power generation (rugeria's Electricity vision 30.30.30). These		The Advisor for Promotion of Private Sector Investment in Renewable Energy in Africa	EXP							2.96	7,13,17	Amulti-country project, cumulative amountshown
			SDGs Business Validation Survey for Disseminating High- Efficient Inverter Air-conditioners with R32 Refrigerant	SD Gs BVS								7,13,17	
		Knowledge Co-Coreation Program (KCCP) in the Power Sector	TR								7,13,17		
		urrent situation]		[Strategy]									
	growth in these reg 10% of the total pol growth rate estimat at an average rate of logistics infrastruct Inefficient moveme urgent issue. Addit population growth,	cing a significant concentration of economic activitie ions. In particular, Lagos, the largest State in Nigeria pulation and 50% of the country's GDP. The Federal Ced to exceed 5% per year. The national urbanization rof 3.92% annually between 2020 and 2025 (CIA, Work utre remain underdeveloped, causing chronic traffic cent of people and goods hinders economic revitalizationally, social services such as urban water supply a resulting in mismanagement of water resources and it was waste due to COVID-19. This has led to greater experience of the control of t	, and its economic zone represent about capital Territory (FCT) is seeing a population ate stands at 54.3% and is expected to rise d Factbook, 2023). Urban transport and ongestion and severe air pollution. on, making the facilitation of transport and waste disposal have not kept up with mproper waste disposal, including an	In the capital ci	omprehe od pract te mana	nsive urlices for gement,	oan dev develop	elopmen ing urba	t roadma n infrast	ap. Addit ructure a	tionally, Japa and social se	an will focus ervices, sucl	s on n as urban wate
	growth in these reg 10% of the total po growth rate estimat at an average rate of logistics infrastruct Inefficient moveme urgent issue. Addit population growth, increase in infectic on economic activi	cing a significant concentration of economic activitie ions. In particular, Lagos, the largest State in Nigeria pulation and 50% of the country's GDP. The Federal Ced to exceed 5% per year. The national urbanization rof 3.92% annually between 2020 and 2025 (CIA, Work utre remain underdeveloped, causing chronic traffic cent of people and goods hinders economic revitalizationally, social services such as urban water supply a resulting in mismanagement of water resources and it was waste due to COVID-19. This has led to greater experience of the control of t	, and its economic zone represent about capital Territory (FCT) is seeing a population ate stands at 54.3% and is expected to rise d Factbook, 2023). Urban transport and ongestion and severe air pollution. on, making the facilitation of transport and waste disposal have not kept up with mproper waste disposal, including an	In the capital ci formulating a co establishing go supply and was	omprehe od pract te mana ong term	nsive urlices for gement,	oan dev develop	elopmen ing urba ering exp	t roadma n infrast	ap. Addit ructure a	tionally, Japind social seactices to ot	an will focus ervices, sucl	s on n as urban wate
evelopment Issue	growth in these reg 10% of the total pol growth rate estimat at an average rate of logistics infrastruct Inefficient moveme urgent issue. Addit population growth, increase in infectice	cing a significant concentration of economic activitie ions. In particular, Lagos, the largest State in Nigeria pulation and 50% of the country's GDP. The Federal Ced to exceed 5% per year. The national urbanization rof 3.92% annually between 2020 and 2025 (CIA, Work utre remain underdeveloped, causing chronic traffic cent of people and goods hinders economic revitalizationally, social services such as urban water supply a resulting in mismanagement of water resources and it was waste due to COVID-19. This has led to greater experience of the control of t	, and its economic zone represent about capital Territory (FCT) is seeing a population ate stands at 54.3% and is expected to rise d Factbook, 2023). Urban transport and ongestion and severe air pollution. on, making the facilitation of transport and waste disposal have not kept up with mproper waste disposal, including an	In the capital ci formulating a co establishing go supply and was	omprehe od pract te mana	nsive urlices for gement,	oan dev develop consid	elopmen ing urba ering exp	t roadma n infrast	ap. Addit ructure a	tionally, Jap, and social se actices to ot	an will focus ervices, sucl	s on n as urban wate
0evelopment Issue 1-3	growth in these reg 10% of the total polygrowth rate estimat at an average rate of logistics infrastruct Inefficient moveme urgent issue. Addit population growth, increase in infection economic activi	cing a significant concentration of economic activitie ions. In particular, Lagos, the largest State in Nigeria pulation and 50% of the country's GDP. The Federal Ced to exceed 5% per year. The national urbanization rof 3.92% annually between 2020 and 2025 (CIA, Work ure remain underdeveloped, causing chronic traffic cent of people and goods hinders economic revitalizatic ionally, social services such as urban water supply a resulting in mismanagement of water resources and it us waste due to COVID-19. This has led to greater enties. Program Goals The Program aims to update the Abuja Urban Master Plan to develop a strategic framework for guiding socio-economic	and its economic zone represent about capital Territory (FCT) is seeing a population ate stands at 54.3% and is expected to rise d Factbook, 2023). Urban transport and congestion and severe air pollution. On, making the facilitation of transport and waste disposal have not kept up with mproper waste disposal, including an environmental impacts and negative effects	In the capital ci formulating a co establishing go supply and was the medium to I	Dimprehe od pract te mana ong term	nsive undices for gement, n.	Scho	elopmen ing urba ering exp edule	t roadman infrast n infrast anding	ap. Addit ructure a these pro	Assistance Amount (100 Million	an will focus ervices, such her areas in	s on n as urban wate the country in
	growth in these reg 10% of the total polygrowth rate estimat at an average rate of logistics infrastruct Inefficient moveme urgent issue. Addit population growth, increase in infection economic activi	cing a significant concentration of economic activitie ions. In particular, Lagos, the largest State in Nigeria pulation and 50% of the country's GDP. The Federal Cet to exceed 5% per year. The national urbanization of 3.92% annually between 2020 and 2025 (CIA, Work ture remain underdeveloped, causing chronic traffic cent of people and goods hinders economic revitalizationally, social services such as urban water supply a resulting in mismanagement of water resources and its waste due to COVID-19. This has led to greater enties. Program Goals The Program aims to update the Abuja Urban Master Plan to develop a strategic framework for guiding socio-economic development. It also works to strengthen the operational sustainability of the Federal Capital Territory Water Board's services, and enhance proper waste management capacity in	and its economic zone represent about capital Territory (FCT) is seeing a population ate stands at 54.3% and is expected to rise d Factbook, 2023). Urban transport and ongestion and severe air pollution. In making the facilitation of transport and waste disposal have not kept up with mproper waste disposal, including an invironmental impacts and negative effects Project The Projectfor Review and Upgrading of Integrated Urban	In the capital ci formulating a co establishing go supply and was the medium to I	Dimprehe od pract te mana ong term	nsive undices for gement, n.	Scho	elopmen ing urba ering exp edule JFY 2026	t roadman infrast n infrast anding	ap. Addit ructure a these pro	Assistance Amount (100 Million	an will focus ervices, such her areas in SDGs	s on n as urban wate the country in
1-3 Urban	growth in these reg 10% of the total polygrowth rate estimat at an average rate of logistics infrastruct Inefficient moveme urgent issue. Addit population growth, increase in infection economic activi	cing a significant concentration of economic activitie ions. In particular, Lagos, the largest State in Nigeria pulation and 50% of the country's GDP. The Federal Ced to exceed 5% per year. The national urbanization rof 3.92% annually between 2020 and 2025 (CIA, Work ture remain underdeveloped, causing chronic traffic cent of people and goods hinders economic revitalizationally, social services such as urban water supply a resulting in mismanagement of water resources and it us waste due to COVID-19. This has led to greater enties. Program Goals The Program aims to update the Abuja Urban Master Plan to develop a strategic framework for guiding socio-economic development. It also works to strengthen the operational sustainability of the Federal Capital Territory Water Board's services, and enhance proper waste management capacity in urban areas. Furthermore, the Program seeks to support the development of	and its economic zone represent about capital Territory (FCT) is seeing a population ate stands at 54.3% and is expected to rise diffractbook, 2023). Urban transport and ongestion and severe air pollution. In, making the facilitation of transport and waste disposal have not kept up with mproper waste disposal, including an invironmental impacts and negative effects Project The Projectfor Review and Upgrading of Integrated Urban Development Master Plan of Abuja, Federal Capital Territory Sustainable Urban Planning and Urban Transportation	In the capital ci formulating a co establishing go supply and was the medium to I	Dimprehe od pract te mana ong term	nsive undices for gement, n.	Scho	elopmen ing urba ering exp edule JFY 2026	t roadman infrast n infrast anding	ap. Addit ructure a these pro	Assistance Amount (100 Million	an will focus ervices, such her areas in SDGs	s on n as urban wate the country in
1-3 Urban	growth in these reg 10% of the total polygrowth rate estimat at an average rate of logistics infrastruct Inefficient moveme urgent issue. Addit population growth, increase in infection economic activi	cing a significant concentration of economic activitie ions. In particular, Lagos, the largest State in Nigeria pulation and 50% of the country's GDP. The Federal Ced to exceed 5% per year. The national urbanization r of 3.92% annually between 2020 and 2025 (CIA, Worksture remain underdeveloped, causing chronic traffic ont of people and goods hinders economic revitalizationally, social services such as urban water supply a resulting in mismanagement of water resources and it us waste due to COVID-19. This has led to greater enties. Program Goals The Program aims to update the Abuja Urban Master Plan to develop a strategic framework for guiding socio-economic development. It also works to strengthen the operational sustainability of the Federal Capital Territory Water Board's services, and enhance proper waste management capacity in urban areas.	and its economic zone represent about capital Territory (FCT) is seeing a population ate stands at 54.3% and is expected to rise diffectbook, 2023). Urban transport and ongestion and severe air pollution. In making the facilitation of transport and waste disposal have not kept up with mproper waste disposal, including an environmental impacts and negative effects Project The Projectfor Review and Upgrading of Integrated Urban Development Master Plan of Abuja, Federal Capital Territory Sustainable Urban Planning and Urban Transportation Development	In the capital ci formulating a co establishing go supply and was the medium to I Scheme TCDP CTR	Dimprehe od pract te mana ong term	JFY 2024	Schrift	elopmen ing urba ering exp edule JFY 2026	JFY 2027	ap. Addit ructure a these pro	Assistance Amount (100 Million	an will focus ervices, such her areas in SDGs 11	s on n as urban wate the country in

I	Development		Leaders	Ī	ĺ		I		[[[
			Data Collection Survey on Transportand Logistics Sector	DCS								9	
			Knowledge Co-Coreation Program (KCCP) in the Urban Planning, Transport, Environmental Managemant and Water Sectors	TR								6,9,11	
			JICA-WCO JointTraining on Capacity Building on Detection of Smuggling by GEOINT (Geospatial Intelligence)	TTR								8,16,17	
			SDGs Business Needs Confirmation Survey for the Establishment of New E-waste Recycling System Using the Waste Electronic Circuit Board Recycling Equipment	SDGs BNCS								11,12,17	
Priority Area 2	Establishing	Robust and Resilient Society											
	[Background and cu Nigeria has been do Prevention and is e African region. How 2019), which is high such as Cholera, M imperative to streng and to respond to the 111/1,000 (World B than the regional av The country has the 2020), and 45% of u to basic water supp such sanitary condi- year due to diarmea	and hygiene environment, the system to protect the health that is the foundation of people's basic lives will be developed. There is also an enormous need for support related to maternal and child health and health systems. However, it is difficult to develop a single cooperation model due to the pronounced decentralization of Nigerian domestic administration, and there are restrictions on activities at the state/LGAs level due to the security situation. Therefore, cooperation strategies on maternal and child health and health systems will be formulated comprehensively including the use of training schemes and collaboration with other programs, in addition to collecting information and analyzing issues, and examining effective implementation methods of our cooperation.											
		th system is a hindrance to the improvement of the a	bove nearn muicators.										
Development Issue 2-1		Program Goals	Project	Scheme	Before JFY	JFY 2024	Sche JFY	JFY	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
Development Issue 2-1 Strengthening Health System / Improv ement of	Japan's Assistance	Program Goals The Program aim to contribute to the decrease in mortality from infectious diseases by improving infectious disease surveillance		Scheme		JFY 2024	JFY 2025		2027	2028	Amount (100 Million	SDGs	Note
Development Issue 2-1 Strengthening Health System /	Japan's Assistance	Program Goals The Program aim to contribute to the decrease in mortality from infectious diseases by improving infectious diseases surveillance and emergency response capacity through the establishment and strengthening of the function of the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, which is also designated as the west	Project The Projectfor Strengthening Detection of and Response to Public Health Threats in Nigeria Phase 2 Infectious Disease Control Advisor		JFY		JFY 2025	JFY 2026	2027	2028	Amount (100 Million Yen)		Note
Development Issue 2-1 Strengthening Health System / Improv ement of	Japan's Assistance	Program Goals The Program aim to contribute to the decrease in mortality from infectious diseases by improving infectious disease surveillance and emergency response capacity through the establishment and strengthening of the function of the Nigeria Centre for Disease	Project The Projectfor Strengthening Detection of and Response to Public Health Threats in Nigeria Phase 2 Infectious Disease Control Advisor	TCP	JFY		JFY 2025	JFY 2026	2027	2028	Amount (100 Million Yen)	3	Note
Development Issue 2-1 Strengthening Health System / Improv ement of Nutrition	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Goals The Program aim to contribute to the decrease in mortality from infectious diseases by improving infectious disease surveillance and emergency response capacity through the establishment and strengthening of the function of the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, which is also designated as the west african hub of the african disease prevention system, and State-	Project The Project for Strengthening Detection of and Response to Public Health Threats in Nigeria Phase 2 Infectious Disease Control Advisor The Project for Strengthening the Diagnostic Capacity of	TCP EXP	JFY		JFY 2025	JFY 2026	2027	2028	Amount (100 Million Yen) 3.70	3	Note
Development Issue 2-1 Strengthening Health System / Improv ement of Nutrition	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Goals The Program aim to contribute to the decrease in mortality from infectious diseases by improving infectious disease surveillance and emergency response capacity through the establishment and strengthening of the function of the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, which is also designated as the west african hub of the african disease prevention system, and State-	Project The Projectfor Strengthening Detection of and Response to Public Health Threats in Nigeria Phase 2 Infectious Disease Control Advisor The Project for Strengthening the Diagnostic Capacity of Nigeria Centre for Disease Control The Project for Strengthening the Diagnostic Capacity of	TCP EXP GA	JFY		JFY 2025	JFY 2026	2027	2028	Amount (100 Million Yen) 3.70	3 3	Note
Development Issue 2-1 Strengthening Health System / Improv ement of Nutrition	Japan's Assistance Program Program for Strengthening Health	Program Goals The Program aim to contribute to the decrease in mortality from infectious diseases by improving infectious disease surveillance and emergency response capacity through the establishment and strengthening of the function of the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, which is also designated as the west african hub of the african disease prevention system, and State-	Project The Project for Strengthening Detection of and Response to Public Health Threats in Nigeria Phase 2 Infectious Disease Control Advisor The Project for Strengthening the Diagnostic Capacity of Nigeria Centre for Disease Control The Project for Strengthening the Diagnostic Capacity of Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (additional grant) The Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Network Laboratories of the	TCP EXP GA GA	JFY		JFY 2025	JFY 2026	2027	2028	Amount (100 Million Yen) 3.70 15.80	3 3 3	Note
Development Issue 2-1 Strengthening Health System / Improv ement of Nutrition	Japan's Assistance Program Program for Strengthening Health	Program Goals The Program aim to contribute to the decrease in mortality from infectious diseases by improving infectious disease surveillance and emergency response capacity through the establishment and strengthening of the function of the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, which is also designated as the west african hub of the african disease prevention system, and State-	Project The Projectfor Strengthening Detection of and Response to Public Health Threats in Nigeria Phase 2 Infectious Disease Control Advisor The Project for Strengthening the Diagnostic Capacity of Nigeria Centre for Disease Control The Project for Strengthening the Diagnostic Capacity of Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (additional grant) The Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (additional grant) The Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Network Laboratories of the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control Data Collection Survey on Strengthening the Infectious	TCP EXP GA GA GA	JFY		JFY 2025	JFY 2026	2027	2028	Amount (100 Million Yen) 3.70 15.80	3 3 3 3 3	Note
Development Issue 2-1 Strengthening Health System / Improv ement of Nutrition	Japan's Assistance Program Program for Strengthening Health	Program Goals The Program aim to contribute to the decrease in mortality from infectious diseases by improving infectious disease surveillance and emergency response capacity through the establishment and strengthening of the function of the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, which is also designated as the west african hub of the african disease prevention system, and State-	Project The Project for Strengthening Detection of and Response to Public Health Threats in Nigeria Phase 2 Infectious Disease Control Advisor The Project for Strengthening the Diagnostic Capacity of Nigeria Centre for Disease Control The Project for Strengthening the Diagnostic Capacity of Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (additional grant) The Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (additional grant) The Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Network Laboratories of the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control Data Collection Survey on Strengthening the Infectious Disease Control in Nigeria Advanced Training Program for Fostering Global leaders on Infectious Disease Control io Build Resilience against Public	TCP EXP GA GA GA DCS	JFY		JFY 2025	JFY 2026	2027	2028	Amount (100 Million Yen) 3.70 15.80	3 3 3 3 3	Note
Development Issue 2-1 Strengthening Health System / Improv ement of Nutrition	Japan's Assistance Program Program for Strengthening Health	Program Goals The Program aim to contribute to the decrease in mortality from infectious diseases by improving infectious disease surveillance and emergency response capacity through the establishment and strengthening of the function of the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, which is also designated as the west african hub of the african disease prevention system, and State-	Project The Projectfor Strengthening Detection of and Response to Public Health Threats in Nigeria Phase 2 Infectious Disease Control Advisor The Projectfor Strengthening the Diagnostic Capacity of Nigeria Centre for Disease Control The Projectfor Strengthening the Diagnostic Capacity of Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (additional grant) The Projectfor Strengthening the Capacity of Network Laboratories of the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control Data Collection Survey on Strengthening the Infectious Disease Control in Nigeria Advanced Training Program for Fostering Global leaders on Infectious Disease Control to Build Resilience against Public Health Emergencies Knowledge Co-Coreation Program (KCCP) in the Health	TCP EXP GA GA GA DCS CTR TR	JFY		JFY 2025	JFY 2026	2027	2028	Amount (100 Million Yen) 3.70 15.80	3 3 3 3 3 3	Note

	[Background and cu	[Strategy]											
Development Issue2-2 Strengthening the Basic Education	In National Develop sustainable econor children. However, It 87% (UNESCO, 201 National Achievem lower grade student such, the Country fainadequet monitorir academic achievem learning achieveme teacher qualificatio 2050, it is imperativ	iment Plan for Nigeria: 2021-2025, Nigerian Governminic growth, and aims to improve access to and qualiticased on the latest data, primary school enrolment rates, with the world's largest number of 10.5 million out ent Monitoring Survey, the average correct answer rates who have mastered basic literacy and numeracy slaces a serious learning crisis. The low organizationa for functions, and lack of textbooks have been pointed the properties of teachers and the serious learning that the properties of teachers and the serious learning that is a distinct the serious learning crisis. The low organizational part of the serious learning crisis. The low organizational part of the serious learning crisis. The low organizational part of the serious learning that is a serious le	ty of education while reducing out-of-school ate has fallen from 94% (UNESCO, 2023) to t-of-school children. Also, according to the e is less than 50%, and the proportion of dills is less than 20% (UNICEF, 2021). As I capacity of subregional administration, its I out as principal factors for the low creates significant impact upon children's the not received training and only 59% have the the world's third-most populous country by codes of conduct to prevent the	From 2004 to 2 and Science E constructing pr teachers' capa Based upon the introduction of learning achiev quality of basic	ducation imary scloity to co cose asse commun rement a	in Niger hools. Tonduct the ets of pas ity-baseend the re	ria (SMA he tech ne class st coope d educa	SE) projenical coc es in stueration, P tional im	ect", as peration dent-ce provement	well as s n had be ntered w rivate-Pa ent meth	several grant en focused i ays through irtnership co ods, we will	t aid projects upon the stre in-service te llaboration, aim to impro	s for engthening of eacher training. and the ove children's
				1		Sche	edule			Assistance			
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Goals	Project	Scheme	Before JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
		The Program contributes to the improvement of children' learning in basic education by utilizing the assets of past SMASE cooperation.	Technical Advisor for Partnership and Cooperation for Basic Education	EXP								4	
	Program for Improvement of Children's Leaming		Improvementof Children's Learning	CTR								4	
			Data Collection Survey on Improving the Children's Learning in Basic Education in Nigeria	DCS								4	
			Knowledge Co-Coreation Program (KCCP) in the Education sector	TR								4	
Priority Area 3	Promotion of	Peace and Stability											
Development				1 .									
Issue 3-1	internally displaced where the State of E countries (especial loss of infrastructur the improvement of support to ensure a development assist IDPs and the recon IDPs, and to address concerns about the due to scarce emplorement in the state of the state	rement situation] P terrorist activities and attacks have resulted in many persons (IDPs), particularly in three northeastern statemergency was declared in May 2013, as well as in the ty Chad, Niger, and Cameroon around Lake Chad). In the eard food shortages due to a lack of access to their security, humanitarian and development assistance stable livelihood for returnees to their original settler trance implemented in parallel with humanitarian assistruction of the region. In order to support IDPs and have their needs, it is imperative to improve the capacity shortage of human resources to support recovery frow the consequent participatis the increase of SGBV risk and the deepened genders.	Attes (Bomo, Adamawa, Yobe, BAY states), the surrounding states and neighboring addition, there are adverse effects such as livelihoods. As a result, there is a need for to IDPs and host communities, as well as ments. Since around 2018, the importance of istance has been increasing for the return of nost communities, to assist the return of y of local government officials. There are me the conflict, the reproduction of poverty on of young people in violence and	[Strategy] In light of the c officials to form northeastern st region. In addit reconstruction field. The wide f considered. In improve the livi collaboartion w local NGOs an introduction of	nulate an ates, the ion, hum and redu r applica the areasing environth internal startups	d impler reby con an resou ction of tion of the s where conment of national of s and co	ment plantributing urce dev inequaline best JICA's a of IDPs a organiza operation y, will al	ans for the g to the re- relopmen ity, thus v practices activities and host ations, as on that ca lso be co	e reconsealization t such a we will of through are limi commu through through are limi through	struction on of sus as vocati consider hout the ted due thinities that collaboration of the ted due th	and develop tainable pea onal training the coopera country in th to security co at are respor tration with lo	oment in the ace and stable is indispention contribute future will oncerns, the asible for acocal resource.	three polity in the possible for stable puting to this puting to the put
Issue 3-1 Humanitarian and reconstruction	Boko Haram/ISWAF internally displaced where the State of E countries (especial loss of infrastructur the improvement of support to ensure a development assist IDPs and the recon: IDPs, and to addres concerns about the due to scarce empleterrorism, as well as	Peterrorist activities and attacks have resulted in many persons (IDPs), particularly in three northeastern statemergency was declared in May 2013, as well as in the IV Chad, Niger, and Cameroon around Lake Chad). In eand food shortages due to a lack of access to their security, humanitarian and development assistance stable livelihood for returnees to their original settler cance implemented in parallel with humanitarian assistruction of the region. In order to support IDPs and has their needs, it is imperative to improve the capacity shortage of human resources to support recovery from the opportunities, and the consequent participation in the increase of SGBV risk and the deepened gender.	Attes (Bomo, Adamawa, Yobe, BAY states), the surrounding states and neighboring addition, there are adverse effects such as livelihoods. As a result, there is a need for to IDPs and host communities, as well as ments. Since around 2018, the importance of istance has been increasing for the return of lost communities, to assist the return of yof local government officials. There are method the conflict, the reproduction of poverty on of young people in violence and er inequality, especially in the northeastern	In light of the cofficials to form northeastern stregion. In addit reconstruction field. The widef considered. In improve the livicollaboartion who cal NGOs an introduction of	nulate an ates, the ion, hum and redu r applica the areasing environth internal startups	d impler reby con an resou ction of tion of the s where conment of national of s and co	ment plantributing urce dev inequaline best JICA's a of IDPs a organiza operation y, will al	ans for the recelopmentity, thus we practices activities and host ations, as on that ca	e reconsealization t such a we will of through are limi commu through through are limi through	struction on of sus as vocati consider hout the ted due thinities that collaboration of the ted due th	and develop tainable pea onal training the coopera country in th to security co at are respor tration with lo	oment in the loce and stab is indispen tion contribute future will concerns, the asible for according by	three illity in the isable for stabl uting to this also be cooperation to cepting IDPs in es such as y the
Issue 3-1 Iumanitarian and reconstruction	Boko Haram/ISWAF internally displaced where the State of E countries (especial loss of infrastructur the improvement of support to ensure a development assist IDPs and the reconding and to address concerns about the due to scarce empleterrorism, as well as region.	P terrorist activities and attacks have resulted in many persons (IDPs), particularly in three northeastern statemergency was declared in May 2013, as well as in the IV Chad, Niger, and Cameroon around Lake Chad). In eand food shortages due to a lack of access to their security, humanitarian and development assistance stable livelihood for returnees to their original settler cance implemented in parallel with humanitarian assistruction of the region. In order to support IDPs and has their needs, it is imperative to improve the capacity shortage of human resources to support recovery from the opportunities, and the consequent participation is the increase of SGBV risk and the deepened gender the support of the program Goals	Attes (Bomo, Adamawa, Yobe, BAY states), the surrounding states and neighboring addition, there are adverse effects such as livelihoods. As a result, there is a need for to IDPs and host communities, as well as ments. Since around 2018, the importance of istance has been increasing for the return of nost communities, to assist the return of y of local government officials. There are me the conflict, the reproduction of poverty on of young people in violence and	In light of the conflicials to form northeastern stregion. In addit reconstruction field. The wide foonsidered. In improve the livicollaboartion whose same construction when the strength of	nulate an ates, the ion, hum and redu r applica the areas ng enviro ith intern d startups digital te	d impler reby con an resou ction of tion of the s where conment of national of s and co	ment plantributing urce dev inequaline best JICA's a of IDPs a organiza operation y, will al	ans for the g to the re- relopmen ity, thus v practices activities and host ations, as on that ca lso be co	e reconsealization t such a we will of through are limi commu through through are limi through	struction on of sus as vocati consider hout the ted due thinities that collaboration of the ted due th	and develop tainable pea onal training the coopera country in th to security of at are respon ration with loted remotely	oment in the ace and stable is indispention contribute future will oncerns, the asible for acocal resource.	three polity in the possible for stable puting to this puting to the put
Issue 3-1 Humanitarian and reconstruction support in North-	Boko Haram/ISWAF internally displaced where the State of Ecountries (especial loss of infrastructur the improvement of support to ensure a development assist IDPs and the recon IDPs, and to address concerns about the due to scarce empleterrorism, as well as region.	Peterrorist activities and attacks have resulted in many persons (IDPs), particularly in three northeastern statemergency was declared in May 2013, as well as in the IV Chad, Niger, and Cameroon around Lake Chad). In eand food shortages due to a lack of access to their security, humanitarian and development assistance stable livelihood for returnees to their original settler cance implemented in parallel with humanitarian assistruction of the region. In order to support IDPs and has their needs, it is imperative to improve the capacity shortage of human resources to support recovery from the opportunities, and the consequent participation in the increase of SGBV risk and the deepened gender.	Attes (Bomo, Adamawa, Yobe, BAY states), the surrounding states and neighboring addition, there are adverse effects such as livelihoods. As a result, there is a need for to IDPs and host communities, as well as ments. Since around 2018, the importance of istance has been increasing for the return of lost communities, to assist the return of yof local government officials. There are method the conflict, the reproduction of poverty on of young people in violence and er inequality, especially in the northeastern	In light of the cofficials to form northeastern stregion. In addit reconstruction field. The widef considered. In improve the livicollaboartion who cal NGOs an introduction of	aulate an ates, the ion, hum and redu r applica the areas ng enviro ith intern d startup; digital te	d impler reby con an resouction of tion of the swhere continued to the swhere	ment plantributingurce devinequaline best JICA's a of IDPs a organizzopperation, will al	ans for the relelopment that can be considered as the relepment to the relepment that can be considered as the relepment to t	e reconsealization to such a we will on through are limit community well as an be in considered.	struction of sus as vocation of sus as vocationsider hout the ted due to inities this s collaboraplement d.	and develop tainable pea onal training the coopera country in the to security or at are responsation with le ted remotely Assistance Amount (100 Million	oment in the loce and stab is indispen tion contribute future will concerns, the asible for according by	three illity in the isable for stab iting to this also be cooperation t cepting IDPs ites such as y the
Issue 3-1 Humanitarian and reconstruction support in North-	Boko Haram/ISWAF internally displaced where the State of E countries (especial loss of infrastructur the improvement of support to ensure a development assist IDPs and the recon- IDPs, and to addres concerns about the due to scarce empl- terrorism, as well as region. Japan's Assistance Program	Peterrorist activities and attacks have resulted in many persons (IDPs), particularly in three northeastern statemergency was declared in May 2013, as well as in the IV Chad, Niger, and Cameroon around Lake Chad). In eand food shortages due to a lack of access to their security, humanitarian and development assistance stable livelihood for returnees to their original settler tance implemented in parallel with humanitarian assistruction of the region. In order to support IDPs and has their needs, it is imperative to improve the capacity shortage of human resources to support recovery frou oyment opportunities, and the consequent participating the increase of SGBV risk and the deepened gender. Program Goals Utilizing the knowledge of other donors, the Program builds the capacity of local government officials and the North-East Development Commission englaged in reconstruction and development in the North-East region, and provide support to the approximately 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), host	Attes (Bomo, Adamawa, Yobe, BAY states), the surrounding states and neighboring addition, there are adverse effects such as livelihoods. As a result, there is a need for to IDPs and host communities, as well as ments. Since around 2018, the importance of istance has been increasing for the return of the instance has been increasing for the return of the instance of its stance has been increasing for the return of the instance has been increasing for the return of the instance has been increasing for the return of the instance has been increasing for the return of the instance of the	In light of the cofficials to form northeastern stregion. In addit reconstruction field. The wide considered. In improve the livi collaboartion will local NGOs and introduction of Scheme	aulate an ates, the ion, hum and redu r applica the areas ng enviro ith intern d startup; digital te	d impler reby con an resouction of tion of the swhere continued to the swhere	ment plantributingurce devinequaline best JICA's a of IDPs a organizzopperation, will al	ans for the relelopment that can be considered as the relepment to the relepment that can be considered as the relepment to t	e reconsealization to such a we will on through are limit community well as an be in considered.	struction of sus as vocation of sus as vocationsider hout the ted due to inities this s collaboraplement d.	and develop tainable pea onal training the coopera country in the to security or at are responsation with le ted remotely Assistance Amount (100 Million	oment in the ace and stab is indispention contribution contribution contribution community on the for according by SDGs	three illity in the isable for stab uting to this also be cooperation t cepting IDPs i es such as y the
Issue 3-1 Humanitarian and reconstruction support in North-	Boko Haram/ISWAF internally displaced where the State of Ecountries (especial loss of infrastructur the improvement of support to ensure a development assist IDPs and the recon IDPs, and to address concerns about the due to scarce empleterrorism, as well as region.	Peterrorist activities and attacks have resulted in many persons (IDPs), particularly in three northeastern statemergency was declared in May 2013, as well as in the IV Chad, Niger, and Cameroon around Lake Chad). In eand food shortages due to a lack of access to their security, humanitarian and development assistance stable livelihood for returnees to their original settler cance implemented in parallel with humanitarian assistruction of the region. In order to support IDPs and has their needs, it is imperative to improve the capacity shortage of human resources to support recovery from the increase of SGBV risk and the deepened gender the increase of SGBV risk and the deepened gender the increase of SGBV risk and the North-East expacity of local government officials and the North-East expacity of local government officials and the North-East capacity of local government officials and the North-East capacity of local government officials and the North-East community residents who have been involved in receiving them, and returnees. In addition, the Program promotes economic empowerment of vulnerable women, reduces gender disparities,	tes (Bomo, Adamawa, Yobe, BAY states), the surrounding states and neighboring addition, there are adverse effects such as livelihoods. As a result, there is a need for to IDPs and host communities, as well as ments. Since around 2018, the importance of istance has been increasing for the return of the intervention of the intervention of the intervention of the intervention of poverty on of young people in violence and the inequality, especially in the northeastern in the conflict. Capacity Development for Recovery and Reconstruction in North-EastRegion.	In light of the c officials to form northeastern st region. In addit reconstruction field. The wide f considered. In improve the livi collaboartion w local NGOs and introduction of	aulate an ates, the ion, hum and redu r applica the areas ng enviro ith intern d startup; digital te	d impler reby con an resouction of tion of the swhere continued to the swhere	ment plantributingurce devinequaline best JICA's a of IDPs a organizzopperation, will al	ans for the relelopment that can be considered as the relepment to the relepment that can be considered as the relepment to t	e reconsealization to such a we will on through are limit community well as an be in considered.	struction of sus as vocation of sus as vocationsider hout the ted due to inities this s collaboraplement d.	and develop tainable pea onal training the coopera country in the to security or at are responsation with le ted remotely Assistance Amount (100 Million	oment in the ace and stab is indispention contribute future will concerns, the sible for according by SDGs	three illity in the isable for stab uting to this also be cooperation t cepting IDPs i es such as y the
Issue 3-1 Humanitarian and reconstruction support in North-	Boko Haram/ISWAF internally displaced where the State of E countries (especial loss of infrastructur the improvement of support to ensure a development assist IDPs and the recon- IDPs, and to addres concerns about the due to scarce empli terrorism, as well as region. Japan's Assistance Program	Peterrorist activities and attacks have resulted in many persons (IDPs), particularly in three northeastern statemergency was declared in May 2013, as well as in the ly Chad, Niger, and Cameroon around Lake Chad). In the and food shortages due to a lack of access to their security, humanitarian and development assistance stable livelihood for returnees to their original settler cance implemented in parallel with humanitarian assistruction of the region. In order to support IDPs and his stheir needs, it is imperative to improve the capacity shortage of human resources to support recovery frour oyment opportunities, and the consequent participation the increase of SGBV risk and the deepened gender the increase of SGBV risk and the North-East Development in the North-East region, and provide support to the approximately 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), host community residents who have been involved in receiving them, and returnees. In addition, the Program promotes economic	tes (Bomo, Adamawa, Yobe, BAY states), the surrounding states and neighboring addition, there are adverse effects such as livelihoods. As a result, there is a need for to IDPs and host communities, as well as ments. Since around 2018, the importance of istance has been increasing for the return of its toommunities, to assist the return of yor flocal government officials. There are method the conflict, the reproduction of poverty on of young people in violence and are inequality, especially in the northeastern Project Capacity Development for Recovery and Reconstruction in North-EastRegion Capacity Development for Recovery and Reconstruction in North-EastRegion The Project of Strengthening Basic Health Care Services for Internally Displaced Persons, Returnees and Host	In light of the c officials to form northeastern st region. In addit reconstruction field. The wide f considered. In improve the livi collaboartion w local NGOs and introduction of Scheme EXP CTR	aulate an ates, the ion, hum and redu r applica the areas ng enviro ith intern d startup; digital te	d impler reby con an resourction of the swhere comment of the swhere comments and continuous swhere comments and continuous swhere comments are swhere continuous sw	ment plantributingurce devinequaline best JICA's a fi IDPs a forganiza poperation y, will all School JFY 2025	ans for the relelopment that can be considered as the relepment to the relepment that can be considered as the relepment to t	e reconsealization to such a we will on through are limit community well as an be in considered.	struction of sus as vocation of sus as vocationsider hout the ted due to inities this s collaboraplement d.	and develop tainable pea onal training the coopera country in th to security co at are respon ration with lo ted remotely Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	oment in the ace and stab is indispention contribution contribution contribution community of the following by SDGs	three oility in the isable for stabl uting to this also be e cooperation to cepting IDPs in the such as y the

	National Development Plan for Nigeria: 2021-2025 aims to "significantly strengthen administrative capacity at the national and local levels," and there is an urgent need to improve the efficiency and transparency of administrative procedures and develop human resource capacity. In addition, fiscal instability due to heavy dependence on crude oil exports, insufficient tax revenues, and an increase in debt burden due to increased government borrowing are				[Strategy] In addition to supporting the improvement of administrative capacity for the efficient provision of public services and the smooth execution of development projects, we will consider cooperation for strengthening revenues and fiscal consolidation. Furthermore, in order to improve the capacity to address financial crime, we will support human resource development and strengthening of cooperation among related organizations.								
Development Issue 3-2	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Goals	Project	Scheme	Before JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
Strengthening Governance		development projects in Nigeria through capacity building of aid	Strengthening Capacity and Coordination against Transnational Financial Crimes in Central and West Africa	TTR		111111						16	
	Program for	coordination. ministries (Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, Federal Ministry of Finance), which are key to the smooth implementation of development projects. The	Strengthening Capacity and Coordination againstFinancial Crimes	CTR								16	
	Strengthening Program will also work to improve the capacity of related organizations to address financial crimes.	Capacity Building on International Development Cooperation	CTR								17		
	Management Capacity		SDGs Global Leader	TR							_	4,16	
			Knowledge Co-Coreation Program (KCCP) in the Governance sector	TR								16	

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical CooperaVolunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [TTR] = Third-country Training, [CT] = In-Country Training, [CT] = In-Country Training, [CT] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [UPP] = JICA Partnership Program, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [PCP-TC] = Private Companies Proposed-Technical Cooperation, IGA] = Grant Aid, IFA]=Food Aid, ICGA=Cultural Grant Assistance, IGCGP=Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, IEGA|=Emerency Grant Aid, IGAN P|=Grant Survey, [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, [SME PPS]=Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Partnership Promotion Survey, [SDGs BNCS]=SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector, [SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector and SDGs Business Validation Survey, [SDGs BNCS]=SDGs BNCS]=SDG Business Needs Confirmation Survey, Solid Line [-----] = Schedule, Dash Line [----] = Tentative Schedule ※この凡例にない略語を使用する場合は凡例に当概略語を記載したうえで使用する。

11 Sustainable Cities and Communities 1, 12 Responsible Consumption and Production 1, 13 Climate Action 1, 14 Life Below Water 1, 15 Life on Land 1, 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1, 17 Partnerships for the Goals 1 [Outline of SDGs]:https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/sdgs/index.html#about_sdgs